

Men's Walk-Over Shoes

Four and Five Dollars

A MATCHLESS assortment, giving you the largest selection in Mt. Vernon of Men's Shoes at FOUR and FIVE DOLLARS.



The "Norfolk"



The "Whip"

AND they're "WALK-OVER" Shoes, too—the finest footwear in the world.

—Such world famous lasts as the "Norfolk," "Cadet," the "Windsor"—all strictly English. Or the "Whip" the most popular shoe in the world. Or the "Doc", with the broad, comfortable, yet stylish toe.



The "Windsor"



The "Cadet"

Any of them at FOUR or FIVE Dollars

CUTTON & McBEE
MT. VERNON, KY.
The Clothcraft Store

PROMISES KEPT, SAYS PRESIDENT

Mr. Wilson Reviews His Work
as Chief Magistrate.

PARTY HAS DONE ITS DUTY.

Tariff Revised, Laws Against Trusts Clarified, Banking System Reformed, Farmers and Workmen Benefited by Remedial Measures, American Merchant Marine Revived, National Defense Provided For.

In his address at Shadow Lawn, Long Branch, N. J., accepting the Democratic nomination for president, Woodrow Wilson said:

Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notification Committee, Fellow Citizens: I cannot accept the leadership and responsibility which the national Democratic convention has again in such generous fashion asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the trust it reposes in me after four years of fiery trial in the midst of affairs of unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills it had almost said burdensome as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate future conduct of our government. I shall seek, as I have always sought, to justify the extraordinary confidence thus reposed in me by striving to purge my heart and purpose of every personal and of every misleading party motive and devoting every energy I have to the service of the nation as a whole, praying that I may continue to have the counsel and support of all forward looking men at every turn of the difficult business.

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who profess to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have a truly national record.

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to boast of what the Democratic party has accomplished. It has merely done its duty. It has merely fulfilled its explicit promises. But there can be no violation of good taste in calling attention to the manner in which those promises have been carried out or in advertising the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again promised to do, but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of this year of reckoning and assessment. There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action must be weighed against destructive comment and reaction. The Democrats either have or have not understood the varied interests of the country. The test is contained in the record.

What is that record? What were the Democrats called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the Democrats do them? It is a record of extraordinary length and variety, rich in democratic principle throughout and susceptible of brief recital.

A Record of Failure.

The Republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure, because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its choices, it had lost touch with the thoughts and needs of the nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness. It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as to American ship enterprise and capacity, and a very tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits, and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inflexible and in part unintelligible. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the operation of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centers inevitable; had made as if it meant to reform the law, but had failed heartily failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual—namely, break up the control of small groups of bankers. It had been oblivious or indifferent to the fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its food and in the last analysis for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without protection of standards in their market transactions and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who

man the industries it was professing to father and promote, carried their labor as a mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without a chance of compensation for industrial accidents, without federal assistance in a war against labor abuses and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed. The country had no national system of road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us, because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of impartial justice and helpful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the temper and purposes of the people and the timely development of the nation's interests.

Party Has Redeemed Promises. So things stood when the Democratic party came into power. How do they stand now? Alas! In the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before.

The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon something like a footing of equality with our own in respect of the terms of competition, and a tariff board has been created with wide function. It will be to keep the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance alike of our business men and of our congress. American energies are now directed toward the markets of the world.

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business, but only against unfair business and the pretense of competition where there was none, and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation, which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confident enterprise.

By the federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic, taking its volume not from a fixed body of investment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trade, and these assets are assessed and accepted not by distant groups of bankers in control of unavailable reserves, but by bankers at the very centers of local exchange who are in touch with local conditions everywhere. Effective measures have been taken for the restoration of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade indispensable to our emancipation from the control which foreigners have so long exercised over the opportunities, the routes and the methods of our commerce with other countries.

The interstate commerce commission has been reorganized to enable it to perform its great and important functions more promptly and more efficiently. We have created, extended and improved the service of the parcels post. So much we have done for business. What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and conscientiously? What other party has attempted it at all? The Republican leaders, apparently, know of no means of assisting business but "protection." How to stimulate it and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested.

Farmers Have Been Benefited.

For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit by means of the federal reserve act and the rural credits act. They now have the standing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains. By an intelligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing and as a security for loans from the banks. We have greatly added to the work of neighborhood demonstration on the farm itself, improved methods of cultivation and, through the intelligent extension of the functions of the department of agriculture, have made it possible for the farmer to learn systematically where his best markets are and how to get at them.

The workmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation by the legal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life and not a mere marketable commodity, by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and responsible individuals, by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude, by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents, by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation in industrial disputes and by putting the federal department of labor at the disposal of the workman when in search of work.

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from harmful labor. We have instituted a system of national aid in the building of highways such as the country has been feeling after for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party.

[Continued on last page.]

To the Lady of the House

Dear Madam

We wish to call your attention to a little special which we will run for

30 DAYS ONLY

5 lb. Best GRANULATED SUGAR	.23c
5 Bars LAUNDRY SOAP	.25c
4 Boxes BLUEING	.20c
1 Gallon KARO SYRUP	.50c
4 Bottles EXTRACT (any flavor)	.40c
5 Boxes SODA	.25c
3 Bags TABLE SALT	.15c

This Assortment will go for \$1.98 for 30 days only. Do not fail to buy this bill at one.

Cash Talks **U.G. Baker & Son** Save Money Today
The Grocery Men

"Spick & Span"

Finish your floors with Hanna's Lustror Finish and they will look spick and span under the hardest wear. It stains and varnishes at one application. You can buy

Hanna's Lustror Finish

In any wood color to match your woodwork. It will dry with a tough elastic coating that will not show heel marks. Also fine for furniture, stair treads, window sills and all woodwork.

Will Not Fade

In all Wood Colors

Sold by
J. B. NOE, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

GEO. S. GRIFFIN & SON

THE "QUALITY STORE"
WHERE MONEY TALKS

BOOSTING
And Pulling Together
makes Our Town grow
while the "Hand of

quality" is always pointing to Big Values. Every time the second hand of the clock ticks off a minute something good goes over our counter. GOOD, yes, so good that it makes every customer a repeater. Make our Store a Schoolroom for studying Values and a place to get posted on good things.

We are wholesale and retail dealers in Flour, Meal, Meat, Shipstuf, Hay, Corn, Straw, Fertilizer, American Wire Fence, Furniture, Stoves and Ranges, and all kinds of Farming Tools.

Our doors are open—come often—look around—but don't feel that you have to buy.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.
GEO. S. GRIFFIN & SON
Livingston Kentucky

BRODHEAD

The Boone Way grade between here and Mount Vernon will be completed by the time this appears in print, those who have never gone over it will be astonished to see that the once rough, rugged and steep hills are no more, and that the numerous rocks that once paved the way are lost from sight. Wm. Mullins, who has charge of the work, is the right man on the job and knows just how to make a road. The people of Brodhead and vicinity were very much elated when the news came to us that Mr. Mullins would continue grading toward Crab Orchard, knowing that within two or three weeks that he would make hills and dales disappear, and connect with the splendid grade made by our Lincoln friends. We certainly hope that this good work will continue and that we will be able to show Lincoln County that we are willing to meet them in all their laudable undertakings. Nothing is better to our living than to see our boys on the road to Mt. Vernon with their automobiles daily, and to know that the two towns once so far apart are now within twenty minutes drive of each other. If the county officials are looking for praise for the good road work they are doing they should connect the grade with Lincoln County and every man, woman and child will do them honor—A Mrs. Poyner, of Loudon and Mrs. Jasper, of Florida were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. R. Storm last week. Mrs. Storm, who has been sick so long, shows little improvement and her condition is regarded as very serious—Jop Albright is in Dayton, Ohio, where he has a good position—Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hiatt, of the Quail section, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hiatt Thursday of last week—Mrs. R. E. Albright is with her parents Mrs. and Mrs. H. L. Tharp, in Junction City this week—Two automobiles loaded

with Hughes men drove over to Lexington Tuesday to hear the next President of the United States speak—

Mrs. Ed. Smith, of the Hiatt section, underwent a very serious operation at the Norton Infirmary Louisville, Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to Louisville, Sunday. The operation is said to have been a very successful one and that Mrs. Smith is doing nicely.—Miss Minnie Hiatt, daughter of Allen Hiatt, and Chas. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Brown, were married in Jellico, Tenn., Tuesday. Miss Oma Brown accompanied them to Jellico. They returned here Tuesday afternoon. Their many friends join us in wishing them a happy and prosperous wedded life.—Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter were in Louisville, Monday. The doctor was there on account of the operation of Mrs. Ed Smith.—Urban Cass, who has been working near Cincinnati for the past five months, was at home for the first time during these months, Sunday, returning to his work Tuesday.—Uncle John Jarrott returned from Charleston, W. Va., Wednesday. Uncle John says that he could buy a 24-pound sack of flour there for \$1.40, good beef steak for 30 cents a pound and other things in proportion. We are surprised that a man that knows a good thing when he sees it, like Uncle John does, would have left a place where he could have lived with as little expense as in Charleston; but Brodhead is known the world over as the best town on the map and that is why Uncle John is back at home we guess.—Mr. I. R. Storm received news Wednesday that a daughter in London was seriously ill, and that she was not expected to live but a few hours. He left immediately to see her, but on account of the illness of his wife will return as soon as possible.—The Entered Apprentice degree in Masonry was conferred by the members of Brodhead Lodge, Monday night Rev. A. B. Potorf, W. O. Yaden, W. J. Owens, J. D. Martin and E. C. Watson.—A Pie Supper will be

given by the members of the Methodist church tonight at the Graded School Auditorium. The proceeds are to be used for the benefit of the church. Members of other churches are cordially invited to take part, and should do all they can to make this affair a success.

A MEMENTO.

The Christian Church Sunday School of Mt. Vernon, in session assembled, desires to express its appreciation of the worth and character of Professor J. S. Irvine and its sense of the great loss it has sustained on account of his removal from among us.

For three years Professor Irvine has been at the head of the Public Schools of our town. During that time we learned to love him. He was a most untiring efficient and successful teacher, a devoted member of the Church and Sunday School, always found at his post of duty, ever ready, zealously and unselfishly, to do with a will what his hands found to do.

We most cordially and earnestly recommend him to the good people among whom his lot is to be cast as a man worthy of every confidence, and above all he is an upright Christian Gentleman. To him and his we extend our most sincere good wishes and benediction.

(S. F. BOWMAN,
Committee,
E. R. GENTRY,
J. W. BROWN.)

The above and foregoing Memento was this day presented to the Mt. Vernon Christian Church Sunday School and was, by a rising vote unanimously adopted. It was directed that the Secretary enter the same on the Journal of the Sunday School and that he furnish a copy to Professor Irvine.

Mt. Vernon, Ky. Sept. 3rd 1916.
Attest: E. B. Cox.

Secretary.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

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CASTORIA

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1916

Published every Friday by
EDGAR S. ALERIGHT.

SUBSCRIPTION ONE YEAR \$1.00

Advertising rates made known on
application

MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION



"SOME SPEECH"

HAVE you read that speech of Woodrow Wilson again accepting the nomination for President? If you haven't, "dog-gone" you, get it and study it. It's truly a "steak winder"; what some folks would call "a corker." It is the work of a master mind, moved by a consuming desire to be of the greatest service to the whole country. His work conclusively proves him to be the people's President. Ever does he keep their best interest at heart. He strives at all times to enact laws which will be for the advancement, and betterment of the whole nation. His record is one of pledges and promises fulfilled.

What has he done for the farmer? The Rural Credit System, the Parcel Post, the Federal Reserve Act have been passed for their benefit. The functions of the Department of Agriculture have been extended so that it is possible for the farmer to learn systematically where the best markets are and how to get at them. The Department of Labor is now put at the disposal of the working man when in search of work. The country was without any national system of road construction and development and one has been inaugurated by this wise President. This means much to the farmer, for it is over the roads that he must take his products to the markets. The farmers have at last been placed on the same footing with other business interests. He can go to the National Bank and pledge his farm or crop for credit. Our farmers are more prosperous than ever.

The Signal believes that the farmers are not ungrateful; that the laboring people will give credit whenever credit is due; that they appreciate the unselfish, wise and patriotic service President Wilson has rendered. With all these good things, he has kept us out of war—horrible war, that devastated land, breaks up happy homes, tears fathers from wife and children and brings sorrow, bloodshed and poverty. While war is raging all about us, peace and prosperity reigns thruout this great Country. Surely the voters will stop and think. How can any real patriotic citizen help but say: "God Bless you, President Wilson! We appreciate what you have done. We are Americans and as such we shall vote and work for your reelection."

LIVINGSTON

S. E. Hellard, of Mt. Vernon, was here Tuesday between trains en route to Lily, on account of the illness of one of his grand children. — Ben Hellard, and Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hellard, were called to Lily, Tuesday, on account of the serious illness of one of Geo. Hellard's children. — The wedding we spoke about a couple weeks ago will take place in a few days. We will tell you all then. — C. O. Greenwell will, in a few days, move his family back to Lebanon Junction. — J. H. Browning is very sick at this writing. — The following citizens went to Lexington to hear Gov. Hughes speak Tuesday, viz: Dr. W. T. Amyx, W. M. Ponder, F. M. Ponder, W. M. McCullum, and Mr. and Mrs. John Henson. — Miss Ella Mae Blanton is visiting relatives at Lebanon Junction and Louisville. — Joseph Oliver, who was once a citizen of our town, out now a merchant of Winchester, was here a few days ago shaking hands with his many friends. Come again Joe, our latch strings is always on the outside to you. — Mr. and Mrs. Robison and two pretty little daughters have returned home to Illinois after a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. Robson Gregory. — Mr.

and Mrs. J. L. Pickett are visiting relatives in Paris this week. — Mrs. Edd Quinn, of Paris, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Hayse. — Mrs. Jane Coloway has returned home to Paris after a few days visit with her son, G. V. Coloway. — Mrs. J. H. Owens has been very sick for a few days but is better at this time. — Holley Griffin, who has a job as brakeman, was with some folks Sunday. — Our bridge near town has been repaired and now is safe for the public. — Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Thacker, who have been visiting in Paris, has returned home. — G. W. McCormack has moved his family into the property of Dr. R. G. Webb. — Our school began Monday with a large attendance and the outlook is good for a fine school. — Miss Angie Poynter, who has been quite sick for some time is some better. — Miss Gertrude Evans of Brush Creek, has been visiting her cousin Miss Mae Evans. — Mrs. Abe Evans visited relatives at Brush Creek, Tuesday. — Rev. Jones went to Pine Hill, Monday, to hold services. — Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Foley and children, of Paris, have returned home after visiting Mrs. Foley's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Maguire. — S. C. Franklin, L. & N. watch inspector, was here Tuesday. — Mrs. L. H. Rice, who has been visiting relatives here for a few days, has returned to her home at Winchester. — Mr. and Mrs. David Rambo and children left Wednesday for Washington. — Old Port Comfort, Newport News and other Eastern cities. — Mrs. Geo. S. Griffin, was in Pittsburg, Monday, visiting relatives. — Frank Orndoff, of Louisville has been visiting relatives here for a few days. — C. J. & C. E. Rice went to Lexington, to hear Gov. Hughes speak. — Well, the strike is settled for a while and we hope forever, as this is something that would come home to us all and would have paralyzed the world, but now as it is all over the world moves along just the same. — Mrs. Luther Owens, Mrs. Will Scott and Lizzie Todd, of Quail, have returned home after spending a few days with their sisters, Mrs. Lee Reynolds and Mrs. J. H. Walton, on Klondike mountain. — Mrs. George Black and Miss Georgia McDaniels, of Covington, are visiting relatives here. — Rev. Baker, of London, filled his regular appointment at the Christian church, Saturday and Sunday. — Judge Lair, of Mt. Vernon, was down a few days ago visiting his daughter, Mrs. G. D. Cook, and it is surprising how lively the old gentleman is, and he is 84 years old, and from his appearance and the way he gets about you would take him for 60 or 65 years old. — Jane Neal who has been working in Covington, was at home a few days this week. — Mrs. Sue Mullins has returned home from Mt. Vernon after a few days visit with relatives there. — Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Nicely and children were down from Mt. Vernon visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Nicely. — Well, business is going to pick up in the political lines. The republicans opened their campaign at Lexington, Tuesday, and in a few days the democrats will follow suit and then the ball will start rolling and from now until November we are going to see the grandest political fight that the United States ever witnessed, and the dear people (the voters), are going to hear oratory from every corner and cross roads from now until the election is over, but as for us we are not worrying, for we have done figured out how it will end and we will be a jug of butter milk on the result.

\$100 REWARD, \$50.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Cure that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that cannot be cured. Send for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. 75c.

Tanlac's Good Reputation Is Now Valuable

Thousands of Men and Women Are Daily Testifying to Merits.

A good reputation is the best thing in life, and a good reputation is worth as much to a medicine as it is to an individual.

The truth of this is clearly brought out by the fact that business men, professional men, artists, and women in all walks of life whose common practical judgment guides them in all acts and conclusions, are daily testifying to the merits of Tanlac.

"Tanlac" has become a household name. Its success is unprecedented and its fame is based very solidly on its accomplishments in nearly two millions of homes. Tanlac is nature's own remedy. It is purely a vegetable compound, made from roots, herbs, flowers and barks. The ingredients for this wonderful remedy are gathered in the remotest parts of the world. From the far north woods to Argentina, below the equator; in Russia Asia, the Alps, Pyrenees, on the sunny shores of Italy, from Brazil, Sumatra, Peru, the West Indies, and the slopes of own timber topped Rocky Mountains come the ingredients that, under the personal direction of the noted chemist Joseph V. Timbuck, are compounded into Tanlac.

Tanlac acts like magic against stomach trouble, gas fermentation, dizziness, bloating, and heavy distressed feelings after meals. It attacks poison in the blood, corrects diseased conditions of the liver and kidneys, and restores them to normal condition.

Tanlac works wonders where men and women suffer from catarrhal troubles which may be indicated by any one of the following symptoms: coughing of mucus, offensive breath, dizziness, loss of flesh, ringing in the head or ears, headache, pains in side or stomach regions, indigestion, flatulence of the stomach, constipation, or dyspepsia.

Tanlac is an invigorant, appetizer, tonic and builder of tissues. It cleanses the entire system of wastes and vitalizes the blood and brings back color to the cheek and sparkle to the eyes.

Tanlac is being introduced in Mt. Vernon at R. H. Miller, also at Central Drug Co., Livingston, and John Robins' Drug Store, Broadhead W. M. Owens' store, Barr, E. E. Welch, Perret, J. Reynolds and Son, Bee Lick, where the Tanlac Man explains its merits.

President Wilson on behalf of the nation, accepted Monday the farm near Hodgenville, Ky., where Abraham Lincoln was born, the Memorial Hall that shelters the historic log cabin and the maintenance fund of \$50,000 to conserve the property as a national shrine. His address was a panegyric upon Lincoln and a tribute to his great Americanism, with eloquent counsel for a continuance of the spirit of democracy in which he said: "Here we may forever keep alive this vestal fire of democracy as upon a shrine at which some of the deepest and most sacred hopes of mankind may from age to age be enkindled." The President spent an hour sight-seeing in Louisville on his return from Hodgenville and departed at 5 o'clock for Washington. He was welcomed by cheering crowds at every place where he appeared throughout the day.

FORGET YOUR ACHES

Stiff knees, aching limbs, lame back make life a burden. If you suffer from rheumatism, gout, lumbago, neuralgia, get a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, the universal remedy for pain. Easy to apply; it penetrates without rubbing and soothes the tender flesh. Cleaner and more effective than musky ointments or poultices. For sprains or strains, sore muscles or wrenched ligaments resulting from strenuous exercise Sloan's Liniment gives quick relief. Keep it on hand for emergencies. At your druggist, 25c.

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

WILL MR. HUGHES ANSWER?

The following is taken from editorial published in the New York World of July 25.

1. Why is Wall Street for Hughes?

2. Why is the German vote for Hughes?

3. Why are the great financial interests that are still plotting to substitute a central bank for the Federal Reserve System for Hughes?

4. Why are the tariff monopolists who dictated the schedules of the repudiated Payne-Aldrich tariff for Hughes?

5. Why are the chief opponents of American neutrality for Hughes?

6. Why are the advocates of armed intervention and war with Mexico for Hughes?

7. Why are the trusts for Hughes?

8. Why are the champions of military conscription for Hughes?

9. Why are all the elements of political reaction and political Bonapartism for Hughes?

10. Why is every enemy of industrial, financial and corporation reform for Hughes?

There is not an intelligent Republican who will not admit that except for Wall Street, Big Business and the German vote Mr. Hughes would have practically no chance of election. This support is the backbone of his campaign.

Some of the Republican candidate's friends are already boasting that a larger campaign fund can be raised in Wall Street this year to elect Hughes than Mark Hanna black-jacketed out of the corporations to re-elect McKinley in 1900. There must be a reason for this confidence, and a similar reason for the conferences that have been held between the Hughes manager and leaders of the German propaganda. What is the central idea of the Hughes campaign? — that Wall Street will put up the money to organize the German vote in all the doubtful States and that the German vote will make Mr. Hughes President.

Mr. Hughes may answer that while all these sinister interests are for him, he is not for them. That was Mr. Hearst's reply in 1906 when Mr. Hughes asked why he was Murphy's candidate for Governor. The answer was not satisfactory ten years ago when Mr. Hearst gave it as his excuse and it cannot be satisfactory now.

In Mr. Hughes case a complete reply is doubly necessary. When he was governor of New York his State was wrecked by the same kind of influences that are now trying to make him President. They put him into office to save a corrupt Republican organization and a rotten system of government. Having used him successfully, they made sure that he should not overthrow either the organization or the system, and they had their way. Does any rational man doubt that they would have their way again if Mr. Hughes became President?

No matter how great the ability or how lofty the personal character of a candidate for President may be, it is just and right that he should be judged in a large measure by the support that he rallied to his cause. Mr. Hughes has had a great deal to say about the "timidity and vacillation" of President Wilson. When he made his speech of acceptance he failed to tell the American people what he thought of the Wall Street-German Alliance, without whose money and votes he could never hope to be elected?

Man comes into this world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in a continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel. In his boyhood he is a devil. In his manhood he is every thing from a lizard up. In his duties he is a fool. If he has no family he is committing race suicide. If he raises a cheek he is a traitor and the law raises Cain with him. If he is a poor man he is a poor thing, and has no sense. If he is rich he is dishonest, but is considered very smart. If he is in politics he is a grafter and a crook. If he is out of politics you can not place him, as he is an undesirable citizen. If he goes to Church he is a hypocrite. If he does not go to Church he is a sinner. If he donates to foreign missions he does it for a show. If he doesn't he is called a tightwad. When he comes into the world every body wants to kiss him; before he goes out they want to kick. If he dies young there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age he is in the way, and only lying to save funeral expenses.

CATARRH IS STAGNATION PERUNA IS INVIGORATION

Catarrh means inflammation. Inflammation is the stagnation of blood—the gorging of the circulation with impure blood. Of course you can't be well under this condition. It means, headaches, indigestion, kidney trouble, coughs, colds, etc.

Peruna By assisting nutrition increases the circulation, invigorates the system, removes the waste matter and brightens you up.

Over 44 Years Of service to the public entitles it to a place with you.

It Makes Good The Peruna Company Columbus, Ohio You can get Peruna in tablet form for convenience.

FOR SALE

One farm of 129 acres located one and one half miles from Pine Hill, Rockcastle Co., Kentucky. One mile from Dixie High Way 3 miles north of Livingston, 90 acres under fence 50 acres in cultivation and pasture. One good six room dwelling house, barn and necessary out buildings, one 4 room tenant house, good wells at both places. Plenty of fruit, a splendid vein of coal underlying the whole farm, opened up and in good farming condition. There is good sale for the coal at both Pine Hill and Livingston. Some timber on the place.

One mile to church, 1 1/2 miles to school. For further information, call or address.

E. B. Cox Mt. Vernon, Ky.

STOP THE FIRST COLD.

A cold does not get well of itself. The process of wearing out a cold wears you out, and your cold becomes serious if neglected. Hacking coughs drain the energy and sap the vitality. For 47 years the happy combination of soothing antiseptic balsams in Dr. King's New Discovery has healed coughs and relieved congestion. Young and old can testify to the effectiveness of Dr. King's New Discovery for coughs and colds. Buy a bottle to-day at your Druggist, 50c.

DRUGS PURE & FRESH

Your Prescriptions filled by an experienced man. We want your business

Don't forget to ask us about or

Kodaks



Kodaks

R. H. MILLER, Druggist
Mt. Vernon, Ky.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Clean, Strong and Safe

The standing of a Bank is determined by the law under which it operates, and by the ability and character of its management.

The conservative methods of this Bank, its record of 15 years of successful banking, and the courteous treatment extended to all, are its best recommendations.

YOUR BUSINESS SOLICITED.

The Bank of Mt. Vernon
MT. VERNON, KY.

Poultry Poultry

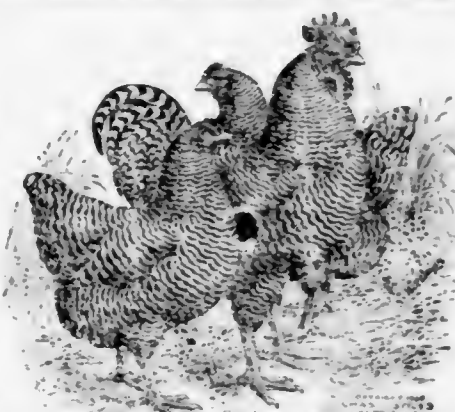
Ship us your Poultry and receive highest price and prompt returns

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

44 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.

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New Treatment for Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Head Colds

Vick's "Vap-O-Rub" Salve Relieves by Inhalation and Absorption No Dosing.

No need to take internal medicines or habit forming drugs for these troubles. When Vick's "Vap-O-Rub" Salve is applied to the chest or throat, the vapors arising, also for Asthma and Hay fever, rub Vick's well over the spinal column, relax the nervous tension, 25c, all night long through the air passages to 50c, or \$1.00.

VICK'S "VAPORUB" SALVE

Saved Girl's Life

"I want to tell you what wonderful benefit I have received from the use of Thedford's Black-Draught," writes Mrs. Sylvania Woods, of Clifton Mills, Ky.

"It certainly has no equal for the grippe, bad colds, liver and stomach troubles. I firmly believe Black-Draught saved my little girl's life. When she had the measles, they went in on her, but one good dose of Thedford's Black-Draught made them break out, and she has had no more trouble. I shall never be without

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

in my home." For constipation, indigestion, headache, dizziness, malaria, chills and fever, biliousness, and all similar ailments, Thedford's Black-Draught has proved itself a safe, reliable, gentle and valuable remedy.

If you suffer from any of these complaints, try Black-Draught. It is a medicine of known merit. Seventy-five years of splendid success proves its value. Good for young and old. For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

ARE WHAT CHILDREN NEED
THESE DAYS

**OUR STOCK IS COMPLETE
AND WE ARE ALWAYS GLAD
TO SHOW YOU WHAT
WE HAVE**

SCHOOL BOOKS ARE SOLD
STRICTLY FOR CASH TO ALL

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Phone 87 CHAS. L. DAVIS, Proprietor

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Our line of Coach Caskets
is unexcelled
Hand-made Coffins furnished
Hearse sent to all parts of
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All orders by Wire Promptly Filled

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Brodhead Ky

— COMPLETE LINE —
Coffins, Caskets and Robes
Mail, Telegraph or Tele-
phone orders Promptly
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JONAS McKENZIE

THE OLD RELIABLE

A good line of
General
Merchandise

Farm Implements

Left Leggedness

It is a familiar fact that a person lost in the woods wanders around in circles to the right. The reason is found in the demonstrated fact that the human race is right-handed and left-legged. That is the left leg is stronger than the right one; and the constant tendency because of the greater activity of the left leg and the longer stride taken with it, is to bear to the right. Locomotion is a continuous pedestrian march between the right leg and the left one, and the left is continually getting ahead.

It's just the way in money matters. Our existence is a constant battle between spending and saving, and our "spend-leg" seems the stoutest and is generally in the lead. To overcome this the wise ones are handicapping their "spending member" with a Saving Account and are steering a straight course out of the forest of debt—into the civilization of peace and plenty.

THE PEOPLES BANK

U. G. BAKER Presdt. F. L. THOMPSON Cashier.
J. P. E. DUMMOND, V. P. FLOYD MILLER Asst. Cash.

C. C. Williams,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
MT. VERNON, KY.
OFFICE: Over the Bank of
Street—S. E. corner of
collect

P. H. Conover
Dentist
MT. VERNON, KY.
OFFICE: Over the Bank of
Street—S. E. corner of
collect

PROMISES KEPT

[Continued from 1st page]

ty. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of campaign promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation.

These things must profoundly disturb the thoughtless and confound the plans of those who have made themselves believe that the Democratic party neither understood nor was ready to assist the business of the country in the great enterprises which it is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The breaking up of the lobby must especially disconcert them, for it was through the lobby that they sought and were sure they had found the heart of things. The game of privilege can be played successfully by no other means.

Fought by the interests.

This record must equally astonish those who feared that the Democratic party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the Progressive party as well as our own, for we also are progressives.

There is one circumstance connected with this program which ought to be very plainly stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests, which the Republican party had catered to and fostered at the expense of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly praying for a reaction which will save their privileges for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost. They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system, knowing that to be the citadel of their control, and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the Federal Reserve act by the country, and of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under their eye and direction; but, while the "big men" who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the treasury have been hostile—all but a few with vision—the average business man knows that he has been delivered and that the fear that was once every day in his heart that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the country rooms of Congress would crush him is there no more and will not return, unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power—the party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change.

The Republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way, and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes, and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again, but not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental American ideals.

We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe, but because we had had no part either in action or of policy in the influence which brought on the present war, but also because it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the judicious extension of the drive of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and seek to serve mankind by reserving our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow, when peace will have to build its house anew.

American Citizen, Above All.

The rights of our own citizens, of course, became involved; that was inevitable. Where they did this was our guiding principle—that property rights can be vindicated by claims for damages when the war is over, and a modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims, but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. It is once unites the quarrel in part on its own. These are plain principles, and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance, or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout and stands distinct and definite for any one to judge who wishes to know the truth about it.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain elite groups and combinations of men among us who were born under a different sky injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, into violent hands upon many of our industries and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was contended and forgotten. It

is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain, and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

The Mexican Situation.

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference with the sovereign authority of the republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be evaded by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

Many serious wrongs against the property, many irreparable wrongs against the persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during this confused revolution—wrong which could not be effectively checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexico the right to its own revolution, and all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestionable right, apply what true American principle you will—any principle that an American would publicly avow. The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Americans, pressing for things the could never have got in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences, and as long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way. I know that this is hard for some persons to understand, but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico. There are men, and noble women, too, not a few, of our own people, thank God, whose hearts are invested in great properties in Mexico who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle toward the light. I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference by the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has proposed it.

Tried to Act Fairly.

The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble spirit in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me show. The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure. Some of the leaders of the revolution may have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right. The unshakeable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served traitorously overthrew the government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty, and so long as they represent, how ever imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance I am ready to serve them when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with me the government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to a man who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a tilt based upon intrigue and assassination. I declared that to be the policy of this administration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and plowmen than in the fortunes of any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object.

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors. We have undertaken these many years to play his brother to the republics of this hemisphere. This is the day of our test whether we mean or have ever meant to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their minds, not in ours) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and enterprise. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately interwoven with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding and cordial co-operation. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationships with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things.

New Problems After War.

The future, the immediate future, is living as squarely face to face with many great and exciting problems which will search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play. It will not bring us into our presence slowly, gently, with ceremonial introduction, but suddenly and at once the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them; many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness and in some matters radical reconsideration of policy. We must be ready to mold our resources alike of brains and of materials.

It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, rather, a future to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it, and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it.

Look first at what it will be necessary that the nations of the world should do to make the days to come comfortable and fit to live and work in, and then look at our part in what is to follow and our own duty of preparation. For we must be prepared to use our resources in policy.

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our entire nation and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon worldwide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved, but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effect of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and anarchy. If honor and peace and order is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted.

These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

Contribution to World Peace.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world, we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories. Our export laws have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and op-

portunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce which the Democratic congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation among our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise among us to get in energetic concert and for the government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

Ban Unfair Competition.

At home also we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to develop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter, and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and prudent conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and untrammelled use of our natural resources, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward as a rule.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround a laborer what they ought to be. We must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperiled. That is more than justice and better, because it is humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems of the country for national use and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that coordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstance and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis, but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

Dawn of Greater America.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly checked and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have seen them free to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guilds and monopolies, as our opponents have again and again tried to do. We believe, therefore, that we should be free to set free, as we have seen them free to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guilds and monopolies, as our opponents have again and again tried to do. We believe, therefore, that we should be free to set free, as we have seen them free to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guilds and monopolies, as our opponents have again and again tried to do.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for big America and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer than profit or selfish power.

Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

In the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Kentucky, No. 3067.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, Plaintiff,
against
KENTUCKY PORTLAND CEMENT & COAL COMPANY, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, on Tuesday, September 19th, 1916, between the hours of ten o'clock, a. m., and two o'clock, p. m., to-wit, at or about the hour of twelve o'clock noon or as soon thereafter as may be convenient, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the door of the Court House of Rockcastle County, Kentucky, at Mt. Vernon, in said County, all of the property of every kind and description and wherever located of the Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company which is covered by a mortgage or deed of trust dated June 1st, 1912, which was executed and delivered by said Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company to the United States Trust Company, of Louisville, Kentucky, and which was duly recorded in mortgage book 9, pages 318 to 324 inclusive, in the office of the Clerk of the Rockcastle County Court, and being all and singular the lands, mineral and mining rights, and properties and all estates and interests in all those certain tracts or parcels of land of said Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company, situate in, at or near Pine Hill, Rockcastle County, Kentucky, and all its right, title, interest and estate, either at law or in equity, in and to the same, and their appurtenances, with all the rights, privileges and franchises of the Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company attaching or belonging to or exercisable in or about or in connection with the same, and all the income, revenues, rents, issues and profits thereof, the said lands, mineral and mining rights, and properties and estates and interest therein, and being in particular twenty-four (24) parcels or tracts of land situate and being in said County and State, which are described more particularly in the aforesaid mortgage or deed of trust, together with all the machinery, engines, pipes, tubing, railroads, mine cars, electric and other fixtures, tools, tipples, storehouse, dwelling-houses, office buildings and other fixed and detachable and movable property which may be now owned by said Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company and which may be appurtenant to such interest in the land, mining rights and mines of said Kentucky Portland Cement and Coal Company. Reference is made to the decree and to the bill of complaint in the above styled action for a more exact and particular description of the real estate and other property to be sold. The said twenty-four (24) tracts of land contain approximately two thousand (2000) acres, more or less.

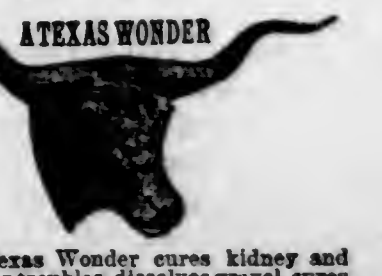
The said property will be sold in one parcel and as an entirety and pursuant to the terms of the aforesaid judgment. The amount to be raised by said sale is the sum of \$791,986.50, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from July 29th, 1916, until paid. The Commissioner will require from each bidder before receiving any bid from him, a preliminary deposit of \$5,000.00 in cash or by certified check. Preliminary deposits from unsuccessful bidders will be returned by the Commissioner at the conclusion of the bidding, 25 per cent. of the amount remaining due on any bid which is accepted shall be paid immediately after the confirmation of the sale; a further 25 per cent. shall be paid within twenty (20) days after such confirmation; and a further 50 per cent. of such sum shall be paid within forty (40) days after such confirmation; provided, however, that the purchaser shall have the right to anticipate either or all of such payments. All deferred payments shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and be secured to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his or her bid upon its acceptance by the Commissioner, by making the aforesaid additional payments, then the sums paid or deposited by such bidder or purchaser shall be forfeited as a penalty for such failure. If any sale, for which a deposit has been made, shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder, and the deposit of any successful bidder shall be returned to him when a bid shall have been accepted.

GEORGE W. WELSH,
Commissioner

PERCY N. BOOTH,
Attorney.

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Pimples, muddy complexions are due to impurities in the blood. Clear up the skin by taking Dr. King's New Life Pills. Their mild laxative qualities remove the poisons from the system and brighten the eye. A full, free, non-gripping bowel movement in the morning is the reward of a dose of Dr. King's New Life Pills the night before at your Drug-gist, 25c.



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THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. It's sold by your druggist. Will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other States. Dr. E. W. Hall, 208 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists—Adv.

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Neglected colds get worse, instead of better. A stuffed head, a tight chest must be relieved at once. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey is Nature's remedy. Honey and glycerine heal the irritated membrane, antiseptic tar loosens the phlegm, you breathe easier and your cold is broken up. Pleasant to take. Dr. Bell's Pine Tar-Honey is an ideal remedy for children; it grows upon.

CONSTIPATION THE FATHER OF MANY ILLS.

Of the many ills that affect humanity a large share start with constipation. Keep your bowels regular and they may be avoided. When a laxative is needed, Chamberlain's is best. They not only move the bowels, but improve the appetite and strengthen the system.

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